

FOR

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
FORKED, *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.
 When he was naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked*
radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
 A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakespeare*.
 Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
 And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
 Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
 Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shakespeare*. As you like it.

He would have spoke;
 But his for his return'd, with *forked* tongue
 To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
 Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
 Peoples the dark retreats of death,
 Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
 And praise your maker with your *forked* tongue. *Recommen*.

FORKEDLY, *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening

into two parts.

FORKHEAD, *n. f.* [from *fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;
 Put back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
 Elifoons it fled away, and might no where be seen. *Fa. Qu.*

FORKIV, *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into

two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
 The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
 Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
 And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play.

Pope's Messiah.

FORLORE, [The preterite and participle of the Saxon *forleornan*,
 in Dutch *verloren*.] Deserted; forlook; forsaken.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
 Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
 Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
 And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*. *Fairy Queen*.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the desarts roar;
 The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*. *Fairy*.

FORLOREN, *adj.* [from *forlore*, from *forleornan*, Saxon; *ver-*
loren, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; soli-

tary.

Make them seek for that they wont to scorn;
 Of fortune and of hope at once *forloren*. *Hubbard's Tale*.

Tell me, good Hobinot, what gars thee greet?
 What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
 Or is thy baggage broke, that sounds so sweet?
 Or art thou of thy loved lass *forloren*? *Spenser's Pastorals*.

In every place was heard the lamentation of women and
 children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and
 seemed as altogether lost and *forloren*. *Kneller's History*.

How can I live without thee! how forego
 Thy sweet converse, and love to dearly join'd,
 To live again in these wild woods *forloren*! *Milt. Par. Lost*.

Their way
 Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
 The nodding horror of whose shady brows,
 Threats the *forloren* and wand'ring passenger. *Milton*.

My only strength and stay! *forloren* of thee,
 Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milt. Par. Lost*.

Like a declining statesman, left *forloren*
 To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham*.

The good old man, *forloren* of human aid,
 For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryd. Iliad*.

Philomel laments *forloren*. *Fenton*.

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
 Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
 Alike unheard, un pity'd, and *forloren*. *Pope's Autumn*.

2. Lost; desperate.

What is become of great Acrates' son?
 Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
 That hath so many haughty conquests won?
 Is all his force *forloren*, and all his glory done? *Fairy Queen*.

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forloren*, that his dimensions to any thick sight
 were invincible. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

FORLOREN, *n. f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

Is of a king become a banish'd man,
 And fore'd to live in Scotland a *forloren*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI*.

2. **FORLOREN**, *adj.* The soldiers who are sent first to the at-

tack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

Criticks in plumes,
 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
 And still charge first, the true *forloren* of wit. *Dryden*.

FORLORENNESS, *n. f.* [from *forloren*.] Destitution; misery;
 solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right

to happiness; even whilst they completed the *forlorenness* of

their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle*.

To **FORLYE**, *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye*.] To lye across.

Knit with a golden baldrick, which *forlye*
 Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
 Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
 Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,
 Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd. *Fa. Qu.*

FORM, *n. f.* [from *forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation;
 shape.

Nay, women are frail too.
 —Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
 Which are as easily broke as they make *forms*. *Shakespeare*.

It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Job*.

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and
 after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible
 parts; yet may perfectly be precipitated, so as to appear again
 in its *form*. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.* b. i.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
 Cannot without a *form* subsist;
 And *form*, say I as well as they,
 Must fail, if matter brings no gift. *Swift*.

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove
 Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
 They turn to vicious *form*; ten times more ugly
 Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
 With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
 Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden's Æn*.

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America,
 will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who
 yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argu-
 ment to those *forms*. *Locke*.

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more
 lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those
 which accompany any transient *form* of words that are ut-
 tered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison*.

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isa. liii. 2*.

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
 Was not like madness. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty
 show.

Then those whom *form* of laws
 Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden*.

They were young heirs sent only for *form* from schools,
 where they were not suffered to stay three months in the year.
Swift's Essay on Modern Education.

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not pass upon his life,
 Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r
 Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
 May blame, but not controul. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls,
 seem things of *form*, but are things of sublimity; for at a long
 table, a few at the upper end, in effects, sway all the business;
 but in the other form, there is more use of the counsellors' opi-
 nions that sit lower. *Bacon, Essay 53*.

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or
 honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particu-
 lar act to pass that the lords of Ireland should appear in pa-
 rliament robes. *Davies in Ireland*.

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to
 observe all decency in their *form*. *Clarendon, b. viii*.

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
 Is it a compliment of *form*, or love? *A. Phill. Disl. Math*.

8. Stated method; established practice.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men,
 throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men
 must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the ne-
 cessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held,
 without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them
 all. *Hopker, b. iii. f. 2*.

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and
 hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpreparedness
 and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles*.

Nor seek to know
 Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden's Æn*.

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back
 belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person with-
 out a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without
 a back. *Watts's Logic*.

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her
 upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakespeare*.

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which
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10. A class; a rank of students.

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have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first
Dryden's Dufrenoy.

11. The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer;
 Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
 Now the ambitious lark, with mirror clear,
 They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sido*.

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
 Lifting, and fearful of the storm
 Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
 Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior*.

12. *Form* is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modifica-

tion of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as
 thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris*.

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment,
 or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace
 expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as
 the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itself. *Hooker*.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had
 a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they
 did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential
form of the universe. *Bacon's Natural History*.

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

To **FORM**, *v. a.* [from *forma*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God *form'd* man of the dust of the ground. *Gen. ii. 7*.

She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope*.

2. To model to a particular shape.

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroes, to give him
 piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat*.

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner; as, he
form'd his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus *form'd* into an
 interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of
 corporations and successions. *Deacy of Piety*.

6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *form'd*
 for promoting it. *Deacy of Piety*.

He dies too soon;
 And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
 The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
 Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe*.

7. To model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
 And seem to labour when he labours not:
 Thus *form'd* for speed, he challenges the wind,
 And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd. Virg. Ges*.

FORMAL, *adj.* [from *forma*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation:

The justice,
 In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
 With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
 Full of wise saws and modern instances,
 And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

Formal in apparel,
 In gait and countenance fully like a father. *Shakespeare*.

Ceremonies especially be not to be omitted to strangers and
formal natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not
 only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks.
Bacon, Essay 53.

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irreg-
 ular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be gen-
 eral or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in
 councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to
 pass, but the same may be taken away, if occasion serve.
Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to cer-
 tain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation
 amongst all men against the common enemy of human society;
 so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war;
 but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the
 case of pyrates. *Bacon's Holy War*.

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
 As we their names and courses know;
 And he that on their changes looks,
 Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller*.

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
 Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most. *Dryd. Aureng*.

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
 Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope*.

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; consti-
 tuent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal*
 is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech
 affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is
 discriminated. *Held's Elements of Speech*.

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